THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 134

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 3
Weekly paper (in advance) : : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 50
" each additional insertion : : 75
" one week : : : : : : : 4 00
" two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" one month : : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us mail writers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are a low as our current office ex, ses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Madison streets.

Eastland, Loyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 21 Main street.

F. W. Irvine & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 37 Front row.

German National Bank, No. 291 Main street.

Grayson Savings Institute, 1 Madison st.

John C. Lanier, President.

H. Weiter & Co, Hardware, 13 & 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Winerson, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 39 Union street.

A. J. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.

J. Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 251 Main street.

G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Mallahon & Otis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street.

McCaffery & Corcoran, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthewson & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

Hon. Nel. Grocer and Cotton Factor, 308 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 398 Main street.

Partee, Sechbee & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 37 Monroe st.

Priest & Yeamans, Proprietors, No. 11 Monroe street.

Robeson, Sneed & Co, Fashionable Clothiers, 295 Main street.

A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C. B. Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October....."
1st Kislen, 29th November....."
1st Tebet, 29th December....."
1st Shebat, 28th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 29th February....."
1st Nisan, 30th March....."
1st Eyar, 29d April....."
1st Sivan, 23d May....."
1st Tammuz, 21st June....."
1st Ab, 20th July....."
1st Elul, 18th August....."

4th Wednesday, 29th February.....1868.
Thursday, 9th April....."
Good Friday, 10th April....."
Easter Sunday, 12th April....."
Ascension, 21st May....."
Feuts' or Tabernacles, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ja12 mhi tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 144. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Forster, 224 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Ranj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LAULA SCOTT, No. 263. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 293. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 233, W. M.; E. K. Fuller, 23d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 3. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, John Zent, Ill. T. I. G.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry F. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CLEOPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Fuller, 32d., Tarsh.·.; Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th.; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.h, 30th., No. 1. Henry F. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William H. Creole, 32d, Sec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Yeader, 32d, Reg.·.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we will dress and cut to order. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec8 tf

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and all kinds of material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned and dressed, and Scantling, Planking and sawing all sizes of Lumber out of wind. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING.
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street,
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed, when the work is done.

THOS. H. HUNT. J. F. BARON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANTHONY HOUSE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.

Good Fare and Careful Attention.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY.
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov21tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to the old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 348, Main street, decs tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. S. HARRIS C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 238 Main Street.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson.
aug8 nov2 dawly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds,
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block.
ROBT. A. HATCHER, late of Missouri.
GEO. W. WINCHESTER, late of Gallatin, Tenn.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE, 32d.
Little Rock, Ark.
PIKE & ADAMS,
Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh4 tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform Planters and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the Co.'s interest, while City Engineer.

Office—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCGUIRE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Superintending of buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov26 3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay.
B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
14 Monroe Street.
Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Baggins, Rope and Supplies for Sale. oct11 wom6mos

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. oct21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State. Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen TWO hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

SHANE BELL & CO.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

Gen. T. M. Bell, R. F. Herron, J. A. Shane, Dr. A. Harris.

Harris, Miller & Co.,
No. 102 W. Second Street.
oct10 3m CINCINNATI, OHIO

ROHR & PRINCE,
(OVER O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.'S.)
Dealers in, and Manufacturers of,
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Ironware,
No. 40 Jefferson Street

JOB WORK promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Guttering and Spouting.

☞ All orders left with O. F. PRESCOTT & CO. will be attended to immediately. dec18 1m

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee ss—

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, 1868, a warrant in case of bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Christian E. Theime,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 490 Main street, in Worsham block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Abbey, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D., 1868.

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. R. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
jan9 2t

Case No. 128.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Solomon Cohen, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Cohen, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

WM. Y. CHRODE, Assignee, etc., No. 451 Main street, Waldran Block. jan8 law3w sun at Pr

NOTICE.

THE Nonconnah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Fire Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 4th January, 1868, at Hovel Pearson's. D. G. JAMES, President. HOVEL PEARSON, Secretary. dec26 1867 dec31 tw

THE BITTER FRUITS OF RADICAL MISRULE.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, of January 3d, writes as follows:

During the last three or four weeks I have traveled a good deal through the State and have seen and conversed with a number of persons of every class, calling and degree, from nearly every section. It is absolutely distressing to hear the constant tale of ruin, disappointment and hopelessness which is in every mouth. Planters, merchants, manufacturers, laborers, are all alike, and all look forward to the coming year as one of greater hardship and distress than any they have ever known. Last year they were poor from the failure of their crops, but there was still some money among the commission merchants, and credit, though not vigorous, had still an existence. The little crop that was made brought a large price, and the hope was universal that by industry, with propitious seasons the crop of this year would lay the foundations of a new prosperity and flourishing trade. Now, the commission merchants, like every one else, are broke. They have made advances which they cannot collect, and consequently they have neither the money or the credit wherewith to afford help to any one this year. Credit is as dead as secession or Confederate money, and relief bills and stay laws have sealed its tomb and rendered it impossible for anybody less prescient than Cummings or Miller to foretell the period of its resurrection. The people were industrious. They worked hard and diligently. The seasons were as propitious as a bountiful Providence could make them throughout the greater portion of this State. Large crops were made, but they have not nearly realized what it cost to produce them, so that to-day it is undeniably true that the people are relatively much poorer than they were at the same time in 1866. Individual cases of ruin, which must result in want, are known to me, and I fear, from what I learn, they are not exceptional. Lands are absolutely worthless. Rich plantations could not bring one dollar an acre if sold to-morrow. In every direction planters are discharging laborers from inability to feed and pay their wages. They are selling their stock for what it will bring, to purchase food for their families. The stores, usually busy and full at this season, are as dull and empty as in the dog days. Every branch of every department of industry is at a stand still. Even the whisky shops, the last refuge of the destitute, are deserted, and their keepers complain as loudly as more meritorious dealers of the hard times.

Great distress and I fear agrarian disturbances seems inevitable among the freedmen during the Winter and Spring. They do not comprehend the causes of the hard times, and are very apt to attribute them to the frauds and fallibility of the whites. The few who have succeeded in getting employment have been compelled to accept less than half the wages which they commanded last year. From $40 to $50 with rations are the highest wages to be paid this year (1868) to first class field hands. But there will be thousands who cannot get employment of any kind, and if the Government does not come to their relief, destitution must be the fate of large numbers.

Had the cotton tax been promptly removed from the crop of 1867, much of this distress would have been removed. In the end the Government will have to expend in demoralizing charity a far larger sum than the tax will bring, and a blow will have been inflicted on one of the main productions of the country, from which it will not recover in many years.

I have been at some pains to investigate the material condition of the people, and have made inquiries among all classes, and seen for myself. Everything is dead on this crop. Credit is weighed to its utmost capacity. Every enterprise and every industry joined in the venture and contributed to the stake. All is gone. The loss in cotton, or rather its fall in value below the cost of production, has absorbed everything and driven every other interest into the vortex. Nobody seems to see any outlet or means of recovery. Hope of help from outside is not entertained by any one in this section. Every one who owes a dollar is besieged to pay. Cash on delivery is the invariable condition of every sale. To ask for time is looked on as an insult to the understanding of the vender of any commodity from a plantation to an ounce of sugar.

The Texas Parish *Gazette* of the 28th ult., says thousands of freedmen are now out of employment, and few planters can determine whether to try to go on or not. It adds:

At this writing we know of several families who have hitherto lived in affluence, that have nothing even to eat. No corn, no meat—the negro will look to his old master in his hour of need, and who now cannot help him, though he still may have the will; and unless something is done for our unfortunate poor in the parish, both white and black, greater distress than has hitherto been known will prevail around us.

THE PENDING WAR OF RACES IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, December 13.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Richmond says:

From all portions of the State, with but one exception—the Shenandoah Valley—come accounts of a reign of terror because of the murderous and incendiary proclivities of the blacks. In Halifax county, during the Christmas holidays, a military officer, much against his will, was compelled to invoke the aid of the military authorities here, as there were serious indications of disturbance on the part of the blacks. Everything, however, passed off quietly, the presence of the military having a decided influence with the incendiary Africans. Disguise it as anybody may, a war of races seems inevitable. Every Virginian with whom I converse is impressed with a terrible foreboding of the coming conflict, and incendiarism of factories, dwelling houses and barns is a common event. The bureau, a most iniquitous machine, smothers everything in the shape of a negro outrage, and even the military authorities are unwilling that such lawlessness should be known to the people of the North. The press here is flooded with accounts of these outrages and increase of crime among the blacks. Personal observation and conversation with the people can alone satisfy the Northern observer, for listen to the bureau or the military and you will assuredly be hoodwinked. Virginia is no less peaceable than either Georgia or Mississippi, and the reports of Gen. Ord will doubtless be reiterated by Schofield in due time. The bureau is the main instrument for the suppression of negro outrages.

WASHINGTON, January 4—D. L. Dalton, Secretary of State of Alabama, has arrived here on a mission which proclaims a heartrending condition of affairs in that State. He seeks assistance for the starving population of the once prosperous Alabama. A report which he has laid before the President contains some startling facts connected with the unhappy state of the people whose woes he depicts. Not the least interesting portion of the report is that which refutes to the political consequences which "reconstruction" on the Congressional plan will entail on the people. Anarchy is most seriously apprehended, which, added to the present imminence of starvation, makes up a sea of troubles which threatens to overwhelm the people of Alabama.

CORRESPONDENT.

PROSPECTIVE STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

"Three millions of people starving!" Such is the startling announcement made upon the authority of a statistic collected by the Governors of Southern States. Three millions of men and women, white and black, are in a starving condition, without work, and without the means of buying bread.

But is not Congress "reconstructing" the Southern States? Is not the "party of loyalty" engaged in the work of "God and humanity" by keeping up a military despotism in the South, maintaining misrule, repressing industry, destroying credit, faith, and hope in the future, in order to exact guarantees that these three millions of starving people will not "renew the rebellion," overthrow the Federal Government, and establish the Southern Confederacy?

If the "rump" should withdraw the impediments it has placed in the way of Southern recuperation, what assurance has the "rump" that the three millions of starving people would not march against the national capital and drive the Government, with the President at the head, from Washington, and Wade and Grant, with a cigar in his mouth and the War Department under his arm, into the Potomac river?

Dangerous people, terribly given to carrying war, are three millions of starving people in the South! Let Congress, therefore, when it hears their cry for bread, send some more bayonets, some more military dictators, some more reconstruction, and demand some more "guarantees for the final settlement." It may not keep them from starving, but it may "help the party."—*Chicago Times.*

And yet we find that General HOWARD's report to General GRANT does not credit the wide-spread destitution represented as existing in the South. He says that last year Southern gentlemen estimated that it would take two millions—whereas half a million of dollars met the necessities; thinks this year the distribution won't prove so stringent as represented by Govs. ORR, HUMPHREYS and others, but before spring there will doubtless be suffering in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and small sections of other States.

A good many years ago, "the wickedness of man was great on the Earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually; and it repented the Lord that He had made man on the Earth, and it grieved Him at His heart;" as it must surely now repent and grieve him that he made the creatures who are making of the United States a hell of anarchy and a den of thieves. A prominent member of the Radical party of that day, when NOAH refused him a passage in the Ark, did not believe "there was going to be much of a shower."

The business of General HOWARD is to help Jacobinism maintain itself in power, no matter by what means or what cost. Compared with that great purpose, the lives of a hundred thousand black and white men, women and children (especially the white) are as nothing; and a thorough-faced Radical would rather so many should perish and rot unburied, than that Congress should confess a miserable result of its accursed legislation by recognizing the existence of the wide-spread misery and destitution it has caused. What are the lives of millions, even, compared with the political interests of SUMNER, WILSON, WADE and COLFAX, and with the luxurious boiling of gratified revenge, of STEVENS?

The Mirrored Ugliness of Jacobinism.

The New York *Times*, an original and consistent Republican Journal, is last disgusted with the villanies of radical legislation. The days of that despicable and detestable faction are numbered, when an influential Republican Journal like the *Times* feels itself constrained to say:

The Springfield *Republican* is predicting that Congress will send back the Constitutions of some of the Southern States for amendment, on account of the prescriptive provisions which they contain, that of Alabama, for example, prohibits any man from voting who will not take an oath never to oppose negro suffrage. Such a provision as this is a simple outrage upon every principle of justice and is as unwise as it is unjust. It will disenfranchise a very large portion of the whites—Union men as well as rebels—and was probably intended to have that effect.

But we think the *Republican* is over vigilant in expecting any of those foolish and unjust acts to be committed by Congress. The power of revising these Constitutions is reserved, it is true, but is not likely to be exercised upon any very broad or liberal view of the public welfare. Congress reserved that right because it feared the Constitutions would not be radical enough; it is not likely to object to any of them that they are too radical or too proscriptive.

There is another fact which is perfectly clear and which indicates the action Congress is likely to take. The officials in the Republican National Convention, and in the next Presidential election, provided the suffrage laws are adopt are such as given assurance that their votes will be "on the right side." Through the agency of the Congressional Committee, the operations of the Freedman's Bureau and the secret machinery of the Loyal Leagues, it is believed the votes of every one of them can be secured for Judge Chase; and when this is made reasonably certain they will be admitted to the Union, whatever in other respects may be the character of the Constitutions they adopt.

The Grenada *Sentinel* of the 4th says of an outrage perpetrated by the military in that city:

A difficulty occurred last night between a black hearted and cowardly dog named Tullidge and a well known citizen, Robert Chatham, in which the latter gave the former a good and well deserved thrashing. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Chatham surrendered himself to the civil authorities. Maj. W. Allen, commanding the post, took Mr. Chatham out of their hands and had him placed in confinement at the camp, refusing bail, and stating he did not recognize the civil authorities. This is an assumption of military power which shows the petty despot in the man who did it, and which will yet, as it has many *greater* men, cost him his position. Military are the servants of the law, and they are not to interfere with the civil authority until it fails to perform its duties. The act of Maj. Allen is an outrage on the liberties of the people of the United States, and prove him not only unfit for his position but that he is what Shakespeare says:

Man, vain man,
Vested with a little brief authority.
Cuts such fantastic pricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep!

A MAN named Evans and his son have been making whisky in Lincoln county, in this State, without paying that attention to the revenue laws which manufacturers of spirits are required to observe. The revenue officers made a seizure of the property a few days ago, and one of them named Crawford was dangerously wounded by young Evans, who fired two shots at him, both taking effect.

ON the 23d inst. the National Democratic Committee are to meet in Washington, to decide upon the place of meeting for the National Democratic Convention. As it will undoubtedly be held in the West, St. Louis, by a proper effort, could be made the place. What will we do about it?

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 24 instant the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Fowyn,
L. Howes	O. W. Meacham,
F. H. Willy,	C. P. Skomer,
G. W. Fraser,	N. C. Forrest,
Jacob Weller,	S. H. De Bernso.
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....J. W. MCARN.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....REV. MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. no26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $103,892 38

Board of Directors.
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles F. Norris, John J. Appleton,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Howard,
Wm. H. Cashiart, Edward Foulke,
Thos. Hoog, D. T. Morton,
T. J. Rudolph, Robert Lenox Taylor,
John S. Gilman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood, Owen D. H. Hynes,
A. H. Schuis, Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent.
oct3 tf 27½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 289 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States and Europe, and their Colonies, north of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 6mw tf

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Insurance and Trust Company
OF MEMPHIS,
Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison street.

CAPITAL, $300,000!!

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This Company insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. nov

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to give safe fire insurance to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

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SPEED & CARPENTER,
—AGENTS OF THE—
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y,
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WE present one of the strongest companies in the United States. And desire particularly that persons wishing LIFE INSURANCE should call and see us. We require no little money. The Company is entirely mutual.
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Assets.....$2,785,503 40

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OF NEW YORK,
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THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

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Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$315,886 20
Real Estate	245,291 02
Mortgage Bonds	695,850 00
Bank Stock	1,150,400 00
United States, State and City Stock and other public securities	1,784,950 85
	$4,650,378 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,068 46
Net assets	$4,273,309 81

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☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby you get double the am unt of insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
MOORE & WEST, Agents.
oct 3m

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution to me directed from the office of P. H. Hinchey, a Justice of the Peace, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following property, to wit: One Frame House, fronting on south street, lot No. 1, block No. 4, Butler's subdivision, 50 feet front on South street, and running back 25 feet, together with the leasehold interest of the lessee in and to said lot, being a lease for twenty years, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of John L. Eichberg vs. Peter Dies.

This 4th day of January, 1868.
H. BENSDORF, S. C. S. C.

WHITEMAN BROS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
No. 39 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

HAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

I WILL apply, at the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of James W. Williams, deceased. W. G. LANCASTER.
Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1868.
jan8 law3w

COTTON--COMMISSION

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
32 FRONT STREET,
Jal 1m MEMPHIS.

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT.
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WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans and solicit a continuance of the favors from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will be conducted on the same line of business as heretofore, and we can at all times command as liberal advances on cotton in the interior markets, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We continue to keep on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gunpowder, Tobacco and Family Supplies generally. Our house in Memphis will be conducted as heretofore.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.
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J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
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FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western produce. Having an internal revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky and Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

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LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 223 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
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S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
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No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
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I. B. SHEPPERD, JOHN N. WEBB,
Eligible Counties. Late Hird, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,
COTTON FACTORS,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
No. 194 Main Street,
Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COBB will be still with us. no26 tf

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec31 3m

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GEE.

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Cotton Factors,
Dealers in Plantation Supplies,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.

☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton. dec 1m

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FOWLKES & STEFFEY,
(Successors to Fowlkes & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS
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AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GIN," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

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R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms---No. 11 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office---No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager---JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

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John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, Law and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Hugh Brown.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

A WISE AND JUST ORDER.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.

Special Orders, No. 353, Sec. 3:

The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, *is to uphold the laws and civil government*, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property.

It is accordingly made by the act of Congress the duty of the commander of this district to protect all persons in these rights, and to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish all disturbers of the public peace and criminals.

The Commanding General has been officially informed that the *administration of justice in the courts is clogged, if not entirely frustrated*, by the enforcement of paragraph number two of the military order numbered special order one hundred and twenty-five of the current series, from these headquarters, issued on the 24th of August, 1867, relative to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana.

To determine who shall and who shall not be jurors appertains to the Legislative power, and until the laws now existing regulating this subject shall be amended or changed by *that department of the civil government, which the constitutions of all the States, under our Republican system, vest with that power, it is deemed best to carry out the will of the people*, as expressed in the last legislative act upon this subject.

The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the courts.

The Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will *maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference;* and as it is an established fact that the administration of justice in the ordinary tribunals is greatly embarrassed by the operations of paragraph No. 2, Special Order No. 125, current series, from these headquarters, it is ordered that said paragraph which refates to the qualifications of jurors to be placed on the jury list of the State of Louisiana be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and that the trial by jury be henceforth regulated and controlled by the constitution and civil laws, without regard to any military order heretofore issued from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. HANCOCK.

We took occasion sometime since, to remark upon the moral guilt of men, whoever they may be, Generals or Legislators, who enforce the pretended 'right' of negroes to sit upon juries in civil and criminal cases; and we said that of all the deeds of Radicalism it was the most damnable. Since then, the Legislature of the State of Tennessee has invested every male blackamoor in the State with this coveted privilege, willing to bring the administration of justice in this State into utter contempt, and to make the trial by jury a disgusting and ridiculous farce, if it can bribe the negroes with this new perquisite to continue to support the rule-or-ruin party.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 21st of December contains an exhaustive article on the subject of jury trial, and especially on the question whether to serve on juries is a "right," that belongs, like the right to hold property and to sue, to even the most degraded, ignorant, idiotic and brutal of the citizens of a country. It is quite true that the proposition condemns itself, and that it not only seems unnecessary but is a shame that one should have to pause in the business of life to demonstrate the absurdity of a proposition, to which, it would ten years ago have been supposed, no brain but that of a lunatic could give birth.

But in these evil and terrible days, when all the powers of government of the country are in the hands of the worst knaves and insanest maniacs that it contains, everything is at sea, and nothing settled. The very foundations of the law are broken up, all the truths of political economy are in doubt, and the Courts are daily vexed with the consideration of questions which, until within two years were supposed to be perfectly well settled and as far beyond the reach of debate and argument as the propositions of EUCLID. Nor is it too much to say that the Courts have of late astounded the Bar by decisions that show a profundity of obsequiousness to popular opinion, an obedience to the mandates of party, passion and prejudice, and an utter disregard of logic, reason and justice, which would have been impossible ten years ago, and are now simply monstrous, unnatural and detestable. The Courts have become the patrons of dishonesty, rascality and fraud, by their decisions in regard to Confederate money; and nothing can restore the Supreme Court of Tennessee to the position as an independent and trustworthy tribunal which it lost forever by its decision that fifty or sixty thousand whites, guilty of no crime against the State, could be disfranchised by the will of a handful of men congregated without authority at Nashville.

The *Intelligencer* well says at the beginning:

The deliberate adoption of a measure for degrading trial by jury in any spot inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race would be an event of momentous interest to the whole family of man who speak the English language. If it can be done in one place by reason of exceptional circumstances, it is possible that it may be done in any other place in which circumstances may become exceptional; and, if in truth, jury trial is dependent upon circumstances, it is not an institution. It is, then, not of the foundation, but of the superstructure of civil order; not one of those unchanging landmarks from which the whole geography of civilization is projected, but a movable point, liable by its mutations to derange the thousand courses and distances, metes and bounds, of society, to confuse the thousand tongues of a harmonious magistracy, and set everything afloat on a rising and falling tide. Burke once expressed the idea, in substance, that all the constitutions, laws and rules, the Kings, Lords and Legislatures, the armies and navies, and all the political or civil institutions of England, were but so many hedges, guards, supports and instruments of THE JURY BOX.

It is not possible that any Major General, or even any member of the Tennessee Legislature, can believe that negroes of the ordinary class are in the least degree fitted to serve on juries, or could ever be expected to find true verdicts. The motive, therefore, in every case, for so "degrading trial by jury" is a sinister one. It is an additional measure of malicious revenge against 'rebels,' by which it is intended to confiscate their property and endanger their lives; and the atrocity of the purpose is only equalled by the low meanness of the plot by which judicial robbery and murder are meant to be effected.

The *Intelligencer* first shows that a jury is "an abstract of the country." It is true, that whosoever is accused of a crime and pleads not guilty, "puts himself upon the country,"—"which country," the jurors are told, "you are." Even in civil cases, "and of this he puts himself upon the country," is a demand that the truth of the facts pleaded shall be tried by a jury.

The *Intelligencer* says:

It must follow, then, that the very nature of a jury excludes all idea of there being a right to be a juryman in anybody whatsoever; and if there were such a thing in force anywhere in the United States as a law to vest in any person or class of persons the right to be jurymen, its operation would destroy the pivot of the jury system in that locality; because a man would no longer be tried by "his country," but by a select body of persons; and however numerous these might be, the numbers might make no practical difference, the principle would be precisely the same; because it is not numbers that is the object; but the great doctrine is, that the jurisdiction itself is forever *undelegated*, remaining at all times in its natural state in the people, only that at each trial it is called into the jury box, in the person of twelve indifferent men, by the suitor or prisoner himself.

These mere rudiments of the jury system are not offered as novel deductions, but as the settled, unquestionable and unanimous voice of authority, which could be quoted without end. They demonstrate that a law *vesting* in any portion of the people, however numerous, or on whatsoever principle segregated from the rest, the right of jury service, would be a *law to delegate the power of the country over the issues of fact* and houses; consequently, would violate the bill of rights in any State in the Union, erect a new and tremendous jurisdiction over truth and life never delegated before in this or the mother country, and would be virtually a law to abolish jury trial. The genius of our people would, indeed, enforce the repeal of such a law, even if it had been ordained in a constitution, as soon as they should begin to discern its fatal tendency. But if otherwise, there can be no doubt that such laws would undermine the whole doctrine of civil liberty; for if anything in that doctrine can be said to be absolutely indisputable, it is this: that *the right to say what is true and what is false, is reserved to the people, utterly and forever;* and we all know what a jury is to do, and all that they may do, viz: deliver a *true word* of the case—a "verdict."

* * *

In all countries where jury trial is known, laws regulating the subject avoid all color of such a thing as right to become a juryman. The very opposite is usually and consistently found. They generally contain provisions for preventing any citizen from thinking himself invested with such a right, by making him ineligible if it appear that he volunteered to sit, or that any person procured him to be chosen. He that has a right, may make a demand. But here, even a request, or, less still, the request of another person, is enough, not only to justify refusal, but to destroy the qualification which existed before; showing, conclusively, that even the innocent notion of a right to sit as a juryman, if disclosed, disables any citizen for the peculiar and delicate duties of a juror. The jury law in force here, which was passed by Congress June 16, 1862, expressly provides that the officer making the jury lists shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be indicted like a criminal, if he inserts any name at his own "request" or that of any person else.

Moreover, all laws regulating this subject treat jury service as a *burden* upon those who happen to be chosen, (as it must ever be burdensome when they act in the true spirit), from which certain classes are "exempted." In our law, before referred to, persons drawn are compelled to serve or suffer a fine of twenty dollars, unless they show adequate excuse. Being a burden, jury service is like military service, the working of roads, and the like; with this great difference, that unlike these, it shall never be volunteered. A man over age may stretch forth a still powerful arm, and demand his country's sword. But when he comes to the jury box to serve his country *there*, the very offer strikes him with judicial palsy. What was once nobly said of the Presidency, as a sentiment, is the literal law of jury service: "Never to be sought, and never declined."

* * *

Negroes could not be on a jury without feeling that between themselves there was something in common which was not common to their white associates, and these, then, would, by the same fact, be compelled, whether willing or not, to have the like class feeling. And life, liberty, property, character—yea, truth, on the weight of evidence—are to be ascertained by a joint conscience and judgment operating, subject to a disturbing antagonism, which has been insoluble by the wisdom of the age, which has convulsed the nation with the issue of arms, and which, to this hour, shakes the Government in its very bones! Could a verdict be truly had of a case under such tremendous influences? As well plant a camera for photographing a street scene, in the midst of an earthquake, with the city tumbling into ruins around.

* * *

In ordinary civil causes, we have long thought that the use of a jury to ascertain the truth as to disputed matters of fact, is among the most foolish and ridiculous of all human inventions. It is not as to these that the right of trial by jury is guaranteed by Magna Charta, or by the provision in our Constitutions that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. Such a mode of ascertaining the truth, where the jury is permitted to give a general verdict, must always prove a failure. We need not appeal to our own long experience—or to that of other barristers. The reports of judicial decisions show how continually it is found necessary for the court to intervene, and by granting new trials to correct the wrongs done and errors committed by juries. Their findings are wrong, in civil cases, nine times, where they are right once. This will be admitted by every lawyer of extensive practice; and the reason is that juries are made up indiscriminately of any white men within reach of the Sheriff, without any regard to their fitness or competency to decide intricate questions of fact or of commercial or other usage; so that even a patent case, requiring for its decision a thorough knowledge of the principles of mechanics, may be submitted to twelve jurors who have not the slightest idea how movement is produced by the power of steam or a message transmitted by telegraph. To descend still lower for jurymen, and interminglе negroes and white men, will be to make the administration of the laws and the decision of cases a mockery and a mode of perpetrating fraud, under colour of judicial proceeding.

And, as to criminal cases, who does not see that packed juries, and the sure acquittal of the guilty, and the equally sure conviction of the innocent, would be the certain and constant results of selecting ignorant and venal negroes for jurors? The white man accused of a crime, has a right to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the negro is not and never can be his peer. Legislation cannot make him so, nor make it fit and decent that men of the superior race should be put at the mercy of either judges or juries of a lower order of beings. The laws of nations and the laws of God are not yet *all* repealed.

The *Intelligencer* gives the following instances of the certain mischiefs of constituting jurors in whole or in part of negroes:

1. A Senator or member of Congress is not exempt from arrest for a breach of the peace. Some intolerable and studied insolence from a hotel waiter or colored hackman provokes him to a thoughtless blow. True, it may be said, let him not lose his temper. But this is not a question of Senatorial self-control, but of legislative wisdom for common men; and we illustrate by an imprudence frequently committed, even by persons of unquestionable respectability. He is arrested and held to bail for court. He is indicted by a grand jury, composed in part of negroes. He is brought to trial by a traverse jury, also in part of negroes. If the negroes take side with him, white men could do no more. If against him, his situation is that of a statesman submitting his sense of personal dignity to menials, boot-blacks, and persons whose employments are of the most ignoble grade and description known to society.

2. So he may be pressed by a dishonest or unreasonable claim from one of his own menials. A magistrate issues a warrant. Either party may have a jury before a justice of the peace. The colored ingrate demands a jury, and the gentleman finds himself coerced by a combination of vagabonds into a degrading compliance with an unjust demand, and into the mortifying posture of a gentleman refusing without compulsion, to pay his servants their honest wages.

3. Or he may, as very many Senators and others do, hold a house here as a tenant. An action is brought to compel him to vacate the premises. I goes to a jury of negroes, who are not only to understand the nice distinctions of the law of landlord and tenant; but, while being themselves the wards and dependants, perhaps, of his own bounty, a jury of negroes are to adjudge whether or not he is under his own roof.

4. But stronger cases could be put issues of fact may arise in cases affecting the honor of wife, daughter, or sister. Who can say he should blush to name one that is dear to him? Who, we ask in all candor, would have negroes pronounce, as a *truth never to be denied* or retracted on the record, that his daughter or his sister had broken her virtue? A woman is a woman, in equal law, white or colored. Shall a lady of youth, beauty, high culture, virtue, and that exquisite delicacy undeniably the exalted attribute of white women alone, who has been maddened, have the hanging assessed by the brothers, sons and paramours of the sooty and woolly wenches of the plantations? Say not that this is our prejudice. Which of you, being white, has it less? A man, with whatever politics, publicly confessing his willingness to trust the priceless good name of his daughter to such a jury's reckoning, would be driven with disgust and indignation, and probably with violent denunciation, from any white company whatever, unless it was taken as an admission of the fact of his daughter's just disgrace.

These illustrations of the practical workings of the project of making jurors out of negroes are forcible enough; but, after all, the *Intelligencer* does not touch the heart of the matter. Perhaps we cannot do it; but we can try.

It is one of the highest and most inexorable obligations of every respectable Government, to supply its citizens or subjects with honest, impartial, learned and able Judges, to decide between man and man and between the State and the citizen all those varied controversies which necessarily arise in every civilized community, and many of which demand for their solution not only patient attention and impartial and unprejudiced consideration, but profound learning, familiar acquaintance with Jurisprudence, reverence for the truth, and contempt for all plausibilities of argument, for the rascalities of dialectics, illogical absurdities, and everything else that takes the weak judgment captive and leads the slow or feeble intellect astray.

The majority of votes, the Legislative cabal, or the partizan Magistrate, that places upon the judgment seat a dishonest man, an unscrupulous partizan, an ignorant pretender, a neophyte of a year or two's reading of the law, a conceited popinjay or a stupid, plundering dolt, deliberately plunders its citizens of their right to have impartial, upright, independent and learned Judges.

In civil causes, when the jury are to decide upon disputed facts, and apply the principles of law enunciated by the Court to conflicting testimony or facts that seem irreconcilable, the parties in Court are entitled to have jurors who are intelligent and well-informed men, experts, if possible, to ascertain the very truth in regard to the matters in controvery; and the officer that should summon ignorant and stupid jurors to decide such cases, or the Judge who should permit such juror, to be empannelled, deserves the severest punishment, and could not justly complain if he were disciplined by means of the pillory and whipping-post.

In criminal causes, whether affecting the property, the liberty or the lives of men, the accused has the right to a jury of men competent to be, as they are, the judges of the law, able to detect the fallacies of argument, not to be reached by sinister influences, not easily led astray by the glittering plausibilities of argument or the idle rhetoric of counsel. Nobody has any *right* to claim to be a jurors to try the poorest human creature in the world. When the State menaces a person with loss of personal liberty or of life, it is a poor, miserable simulacrum of an enlightened and decent Commonwealth, if it does not give him a jury of honest and intelligent men, his equals in every true sense, to represent the country as his triers. No human tribunal can be infallible; it cannot be certain that the judgment of any one will be wholly right and just; but every one who is to be tried has the right to demand that those who are to try him shall be of such men as are most able and most likely to give true verdict and judgment. It is a miserable folly to prate of the *right* of any one man or of any number of men to serve as jurors. POPE, SICKLES and SHERIDAN and the Tennessee legislatures have no more right to put ignorance and brutality on the juries, and give it the power to overrule the decisions of the judge, than to set it on the Bench. States and Governments that have the slightest claim to be regarded as respectable select for judges and jurors the gravest and best of their citizens, and do not descend to find them among the lees and dregs of the populace of their cities, even when the veriest outcast and poorest lost wreck of humanity is to be tried.

There is a profound wisdom in the provision that a man accused shall be tried by a jury of his *peers*. Where there are classes in a State, or races differing in capacity and social position, to give to those of the lower race or class the power to judge and condemn the higher, is to arm them with the power to gratify a natural dislike, malice and envy, and so to murder or imprison those whom they hate, because of the difference between them in the social scale. It is even supposed possible that Mr. DAVIS may be tried by a jury of negroes. It would be infamous to make emancipated negro slaves the judges of men of the race by which they were held in slavery. We need not argue this, which every one feels. It would be a miserable mockery of justice, a sacrilegious prostitution of the forms of legal trial to shameful and hateful ends. If the United States are guilty of that atrocity, they will become the detestation of the world, and their citizens, journeying in foreign countries, will be ashamed to have it known to what land they belong. As to the Judge who shall preside at such a trial, he will deserve to be whipped at the cart-tail, like TITUS OATES, until his blood runs from his lacerated back down to his heels.

☞ We intended no pun on the name of one of the Editors and Proprietors of the *Avalanche*, by the line "A gem of purest ray serene." We respect ourself and others also too much to allude to any gentleman in that way. We shall never make personal allusions of any kind to our confreres of the press. We shall speak of the journals, always, and not of the gentlemen who conduct them; and if any one at home or abroad should pay a Brother Editor of ours an overstrained and extravagant, or even an undeserved compliment, we shall not ring the changes on it, as if it were an offence on his own part.

THE House Committee on Appropriations is understood to be opposed to the payment of the Alaska bill, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is said, are against the scheme for purchasing St. Thomas.

FAIRLY AND FOULLY HIT.

The *Avalanche* hits us fairly, and we enjoy its wit, on the subject of legal arguments. It has improved since Dr. BEECHER discovered that "the *Avalanche* and BEAUMONT carried the municipal election for the Conservatives." Nor have we any objection to its publishing the letter-list, although, if it had refused to do it for nothing, as we did, *some* journal of the city would have been paid for it. It is welcome to publish it as long as it pleases, if it will not endeavour to induce the impression that it is given to it, under the former rule, now abrogated, of assigning its publication to the paper having the largest circulation.

But while we receive the fair hits of the *Avalanche* good-humouredly, and acknowledge and appreciate their wit, when they are not malicious, it goes somewhat too far, and beyond the bounds of justice and courtesy alike, when, in a laboured article, it imputes *mongrelism* to us, because we were not long since willing to accept Gen. SHERMAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, if it should be the opinion of the Democratic party in the Northern States that his name would insure success. We then asked the *Avalanche* if it would not sustain him in case he should be nominated, and ventured the opinion that it *would*. Since the publication of his Burbridge letter, *we would not do it*, even if he were the Democratic nominee, notwithstanding his convention with Gen. JOHNSTON, which alone commended him to us. *Will the Avalanche say the same?*

Our neighbour gives expression to these just and true thoughts:

"Every concession to wrong but strengthens its hand. Mongrelism of every description is to be avoided."

"Compromises with wrong cannot insure the triumph of right."

"Every compromise with error is a blow at truth."

These are emphatically *our* principles, and therefore we refused to assent, last year, to the action of those who pledged themselves by a platform called Conservative, to the negroes of Tennessee, that they would not take from them, in any time to come, the right to vote. "Every compromise with error is a blow at truth." *Is the Avalanche even now opposed, out and out,* TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE? When has it said so? Is not the pledge to the negroes still binding?

We, also, "could not perceive the value of throwing the Anti-Radical strength in favour of a Radical candidate for Mayor," and were not "willing to enter upon any such revolting combination." We said so, pretty plainly, *before* the election; but we do not remember that the *Avalanche* was very emphatic against the policy of voting against FITCH,—not enough so to make any one angry,—although, if, like RIP VAN WINKLE, a person never alluded to by any one before, waked up, and *crowed* and "*whooped*!" justly,—the morning *after* the election. We were not twenty-four hours behind in *that* matter, neighbour.

THE Louisville *Courier* of the 8th says:

We understand large quantities of corn have been purchased in Alabama and Mississippi counties of central Kentucky. A large portion of it will be used in the extensive distillery at Frankfort.

It is the inexorable law of trade that those who have, sell their commodities to the most favorable purchaser; but in the destitute condition of large portions of the South, is it not a reflection upon our people, that "large quantities of corn" should be bought up in any part of the South, to be used in a distillery, and that which could feed so many hungry mouths, be sent forth in the shape of poison? Why are not associations formed, in time, and the grain at our very doors bought up, to furnish supplies to the needy? The coming of spring is far off to those at whose hearths guant famine already shows himself an obdurate though unwelcome guest. Preparations for "relief" should have been some time since inaugurated, and already should commissions have been instituted, to seek where privation and suffering exist, or are bound to be oppressive, before the earth will again yield of its fatness to straggling industry.

IMPEDING RECONSTRUCTION.

This is a new offence, not defined by any statute or known to the common law, and one whose definition may be stretched as widely as that of "imagining the death of the King" once was by the obsequious lawyers for the English Crown. There was a time when it was held that there were no common law offences against the United States; and that there *could* be no offence against them, unless it were defined by Statute. It is a new thing that a freeman has not a right to "impede" either by argument or invective, the carrying into effect a measure which every man who has a soul worth being saved knows to be infamous and damnable, ruinous to the country, degrading to humanity, a crime that has not even the poor pretext of necessity or expediency to shield it against the execrations of the world.

What right has any General commanding a District, to declare the exercise of this right to be an offence, and to punish it by incarceration? Has wanton power become so licentious that it can make that a crime which is the highest merit? CANUTE once pretended to endeavour to stop the flowing of the tide, to rebuke his courtiers for their fulsome flatteries. Does any General imagine that he can indeed muzzle and silence the Press? O idle attempt! As well endeavour to chain and fetter the lightning or the winds.

The Washington (Arkansas) *Telegraph*, upon this subject, and speaking of the case of Major MCCARDLE, says:

Our readers think already, we hope, that we would scorn any exemption or favor, not accorded to those who did their best, in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to establish the Southern Confederacy. We have always claimed the privilege of sharing the fortunes of those who suffer *worst* for that—to rise, if ever, *with* them all—without them, never! We could not admire the Christian even, who complacent in his own salvation, could look upon his fellow-sinners in hell.

And, now, we deem it proper to claim like fortune with all editors in the South, who, by advocating the following policy, may suffer oppression.

We have endeavored by all means allowable to gentlemen and men of honor, not only to *impede* reconstruction under the Congressional plan, but to bring about such results as will make the acts themselves odious to all good men; and cause their peaceful repeal. We scorn as knaves, or pity as fools, or despise as cowards, every member of the House and Senate who voted for them, Reverdy Johnson included. We believe, (the fools excepted) they did so in conscious violation of their oaths of office. We believe the acts infamous in intention, destructive in their results, unconstitutional, null, and void. Pending any decision of the Supreme Court, (which is supreme in this especially, to declare them null or valid), we have not as yet done, nor ever will do a voluntary act under them. We will not advise others to obey them beyond the compulsion of the bayonet. We will not refrain from any legal or proper act or influence, to overturn them and defeat their objects. If the Supreme Court shall decide them Constitutional, we will bow to the Constitutional tribunal, but will cease no legal and proper means to have them constitutionally repealed and their mischief neutralized. If the Supreme Court shall decide them null and void, and Congress then endeavor to enforce them against us by violence, and there be no other hope of freedom, we shall then, and not till then, counsel and assist in *resistance by arms*, and to the death, so help us God!

As for the negro, we have with him neither argument nor quarrel.

If this be "impeding," we shall impede! If this be resisting, we shall resist!

PLANTERS from various portions of Middle Tennessee, says the Nashville *Banner*, tell the same story—that the negroes will have to accept for this much lower wages than were given last year. Gen. Ewell, who has been contracting with laborers at thirteen dollars per month, does not feel justified in offering over ten dollars, and none of his neighbors around Spring Hill are offering higher rates; in addition to which, the majority of planters insist on dispensing with the Saturday half holiday. The wages named are paid for first-class labor, of which far more is offered than can be employed, while for inferior laborers there is no demand whatever.

THERE is now unbroken railroad communication from New York to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly two thousand miles.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM LITTLE ROCK.

Arkansas Convention---Congress to be Memorialized---$230,000 in the State Treasury.

[Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

SECOND DAY.

LITTLE ROCK, January 9.—The Convention met again to-day.

Messrs. Owen, Hodge, Walker, Hatfield, James, Rounsaville, Corbett and Scott, together with the officers not yesterday qualified, were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Belden, the President appointed Mr. Hall Postmaster of the Convention.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hinds to appoint a committee of three to draft suitable and permanent rules for the government of the body, which was adopted, and Messrs. Hinds, Sims and Coats were appointed.

Mr. Brooks offered a resolution asking that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize Congress for the relief of the suffering poor in this State stating that unless speedy relief be obtained there will be great distress and starvation among all classes of the people. Mr. Cypert favored the resolution, but thought that the Committee should be instructed to ascertain all facts relating to the matter and report to this body, so that the Convention might, by all signing the memorial, give it greater weight.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, seven instead of three, was substituted, and the following were appointed on said Committee: Cypert, Rector, (negro) Langly, Snyder, Belden and Dalle.

Hodges, of Crittenden, offered a resolution to memorialize the Military Commander of the District to suspend the collection of taxes for the present, stating that he was informed there was now $250,000 in the State Treasury, which he thought sufficient for present emergencies, especially since under the reconstruction laws a special tax would have to be levied to defray the expenses of the Convention. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, Taxation and Public Debt, not yet appointed.

Hodges offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to memorialize Congress, asking that disabilities be removed from all citizens who had advanced reconstruction. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Hinds' resolution was adopted, allowing each member ten daily papers, or weekly papers equivalent to that number of dailies.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at ten a.m. to-morrow.

FROM JACKSON.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

[Special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

SECOND DAY.

JACKSON, MISS., January 9.—In the Convention to-day it was resolved to hold but one session daily from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

A motion was made to elect an assistant Sergeant-at-arms, but a substitute was offered to allow the President to appoint. Chappel (Radical) thought there was no use for an assistant; if it is found necessary the Sergeant-at-arms would ask for one. Castello, of Natchez, pestiferous Radical, said Chappel agreed in caucus to two assistants, but the caucus had determined they be colored men. The gentleman did not wish to vote for colored men, hence he did not see the necessity of the assistants. The substitute prevailed.

On the motion to elect a Chaplain by the Convention, Judge Watson offered a substitute to invite the clergy in the city, resident or sojourning, to arrange among themselves to open the Convention with prayer.

Castello and others of the same stripe spoke in opposition. They did not want to listen to treasonable and rebel harangues under guise of prayer. [Applause from negro members.] A sojourning loyalist was elected Chaplain.

Much time was spent in settling the question of seats. The members finally drew by delegations.

An effort was made to go into the election of Printer. The Radicals opposed and defeated it. Two loyal journals have come into existence here with the Convention; both aspire to the printing job. The Radicals had not decided in caucus; they feared a division and a Conservative victory.

A resolution was adopted to examine and report on the respective merits of the aspirants for Printer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—A number of petitions of no general interest were presented and received.

Sherman, from the Committee of Finance, reported the House bill to prevent frauds in the revenue tax from distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond." Sherman stated in answer to a question from Conness, that the words "in bond" seemed to limit the operations of the bill as to distilled spirits of class "B," or the second class. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Wilson presented a petition from several members of the Alabama Convention for the removal of Gov. Patton on account of disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported and moved for an indefinite postponement of the resolution for the conversion of the registered bonds into coupon bonds. Agreed to.

On the motion of Morton, the Senate took up his resolution, to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing the existing State Governments in the South, and provide provisional governments instead.

Frelinghuysen moved an amendment referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to report such a bill.

Morton urged the necessity of such legislation, in view of the course of Gen. Hancock, and other recent occurrences, now occupying the attention of the Senate.

Ingersoll tried to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the appointments of Inspectors and revenue agents, who appointed them, and on whose recommendation; but Schenck objected.

HOUSE.

Eggleston offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to cause an examination of the Ohio river bridge at Louisville, by a corps of engineers, as it was currently reported that the bridge was being constructed in violation of the Act of February 18, 1865. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The joint resolution instructing the President to intercede with Queen Victoria for the release of Father McMahan, was passed unanimously. Also the joint resolution of the same nature in relation to Cois. Warren and Nagle, and Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee.

Schenck, for the Committee on Ways and Means reported a joint resolution for a Commission of five persons, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine all the practical contrivances for measuring and ascertaining the productiveness of articles proposed for distillation subject to the tax, the Commission to report to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, by the 15th day of February, and pending their action, all work on the construction of metres shall be suspended. Pending its consideration the Senate's amendment to the House bill in reference to bonded warehouses was concurred in.

The consideration of the joint resolution was then resumed, Schenck advocating it and Logan following, sustaining him; and alluding to the Metropolitan Revenue Board, he said it was a dishonest and corrupt machine from head to foot, and he did not care how high the President or the Secretary might stand, they were dishonest themselves, or else so ignorant that they could not tell when a fraud was committed. He exonerated Commissioner Rollins from dishonesty, but would notify him that unless he reported those men whom the (Logan) bill signified to him as dishonest, he would denounce him from his seat in the House; and continued in the same strain bitterly denouncing the President and his appointments. The debate was continued to some length by Logan, Kerr, Munger and Van Wycke.

The special order of the day being the bill to prevent a further contraction of the currency, it was then taken up. The question was on the amendment that "after the passage of the act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes shall be suspended." Sherman advocated the bill, as it would satisfy the public mind that no further contraction would be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury's discretionary power should be removed, and the matter placed on the firm basis of legislation.

Henderson followed in advocacy of the bill.

Morton favored the bill on the ground that more currency was required for the business of the country. He thought that 1871 would be time enough to resume specie payment, and gold and silver would then simply add to the volume of currency, and was opposed to any further contraction before that time.

Mr. Howard, in the course of a lengthy argument against contraction, said "the United States, like Micawber, have given their I. O. U., and thereby doubters, like him, had considered their debts honorably discharged, the only difference was that Micawber could not enable his creditors to circulate his paper, and the United States could." [Laughter.] It being evident that no vote would be reached to-day, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

Finally Schenck moved the previous question, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report from the Treasurer of the United States, relative to the amount of deposits in the National Banks for each month from January 30, 1868, to October 31, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Banks, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 9.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mulaney (Fenians) were arrested at Birmingham to-day, charged with buying arms for the Brotherhood. They will be tried for treason and felony. No bail was accepted.

The Abyssinian expedition is still at Sevoy. The troops are healthy, and the natives everywhere friendly.

LONDON, January 9, p.m.—Consols, 92¾ for money, and for account 82¼. American securities steady; five-twenties, 71¾@72; Illinois Central, 88@88¼; Erie, 49¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly decreased during the week.

PARIS, January 9.—The new Portuguese Cabinet favors the collection of the new taxes, which were so odious to the people as to cause the old Cabinet to resign.

VIENNA, January 9.—Maximilian's remains have arrived at Corfu, en route to Trieste.

DUBLIN, January 8.—Mr. Peggott, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested for printing and publishing works of a seditious character.

BERLIN, January 9.—At a conservative dinner to-day Bismark said a war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears on the subject.

LIVERPOOL, January 9, p.m.—Cotton closed rather more active, but prices here declined ⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; uplands in port, 7¾d, to arrive, 6¾d; Orleans, 7¾d.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—The river is rising slowly with fourteen feet on the Falls. The weather is clear with the thermometer at 18°. The Nick Longworth left for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The river is rising with forty-two feet in the channel. Thermometer 6° above zero.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The weather is very cold and clear, and navigation is again suspended as heavy ice is running.

PITTSBURG, January 8.—The river is at a stand with eleven feet in channel.

PITTSBURG, January 9.—The river is falling with ten feet in the channel. Thermometer 10° above zero.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Bowie, Governor elect of the State, took the official oath to-day in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, Justices of the Supreme Court, and an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. After this ceremony was concluded the members of the Legislature repaired to the residence of Gov. Swan, where the Governor elect had a reception, at which Admiral David D. Porter and other naval officers were present, also many prominent citizens.

FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, January 9.—A meeting of the Republicans of Marshall on the 31st, was broken up by a mob. Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times. He sought protection at Post Headquarters, and the disturbers were arrested by the military, but afterwards by order of Gen. Hancock, turned over to the civil authorities, who released them on bail.

FROM HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 8.—The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of Connecticut is in session here, and to-day unanimously passed resolutions indorsing Gen. Grant for President. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 9.—The Democracy of West Virginia is holding a State Convention in this city. Smith, U. S. District Attorney, is Chairman. A resolution favoring the bond tax and Pend

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention.
Ja10-se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CHERRIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE, No 278 Front street, corner of Front and Adams, Inquire of WALKER BROS. & CO., 229 Main street. Ja9 1w

FOR RENT.—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen, cook house, two rooms, smoke house, stables, carriage house and cistern, with five acres excellent cleared land under good fence, one and a-half miles from Court Square, near the Germantown Plank road, adjoining W. J. Mason's place. Apply at No. 14 Monroe street, to J. H. BRINKLEY.
Ja12w

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT.—TWO elegant Brick Residences, with Store-rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street, in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to reliable tenants. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney, No. 13 Court street, or to
W. D. M CALLUM.
dec29 2w

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with Board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayou Avenue, two miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARIES & HARBERT,
dec21 tf 14 Monroe st.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This valuable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney at Law, No. 13 Court street, or to
J. J. SMITH,
dec17 1m At People's Bank.

FOR REST.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at 84 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 30 Alabama street.
nov24 tf

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, the victories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
No. 8 Union street.
oct22 tf

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
J. W. PAGE, Jr.
oct-tf

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for the present year. This farm had about 50 acres in cultivation the present year and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and has plenty of house room on the place, and wishing to rent to a handy man, the place has a fine new log to remain on it. The place has a fine new gin-house and fixtures complete, and also three cribs, one of which is new, cheap, and take large cotton. I will rent out 1,000 acres, or more, if not all, the rent out to suit the purchaser. To the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss., or to the undersigned, near Como, Panola county,
C. S. HUNT.
dec9 daliwlme

VALUABLE PLANTATION TO LEASE.

I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, deceased, his Home Place—the place of Capt. Field, and the plantation known as the Contest Place. These plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in the condition to cultivate low, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw-Mill on the Home Place for sale.

For further information apply to me at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., or to DAVID FIELD, the premises.
B. J. CLAY,
oct9 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER,

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above the overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern, orchards, steam-gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc. A number of hands can be employed on the place to advantage. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Waters, John Waters, Jr., Dr. T. J. Read, or Waters & Blackwell, Nashville.
dec6 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, situated on "HOTEL DE EUROPE."

The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if so desired. The terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, No. 5 Williams' Block,
oct 17 Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. Cottage Residence (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to E. Jones or Capt. Geo. M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned.
O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. 1m4 2w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete. Cylinder 7½ inches in diameter, with 24 inches stroke, usually termed 36 horse-power, as complete order. Apply soon at Madison street, between 2d and 3d. SOUTH W. FT. & COT. PRESS CO.
WM. HERBERT, Agent.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec18 3m

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near the Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. No. 1 is for sale. Best Garden land in county, with good House. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice. [nov23 3m] R. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such wishing to sell, will address Office No. 14, Waldran Block, Main street.
ian4 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office.
ja4 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE, apply to No. 366 Main street, or this office.
3-6tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
dec23 1w* Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book Keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up or post books and keep notes, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Wants," care of Appeal office.
dec22 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office.
dec12 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—Of MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Da ughter of Wm. Harrison, Merchant-tailor, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1865. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address D. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188.
jan8

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTACAS AND

RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

LOST.—About 5 o'clock, January 8, 1868, TWO COUNTY WARRANTS, of $150 00 each—No. 803 dated December 2, 1867, No. 907 dated January 3, 1868, drawn in the name of Edward Maguire for jail services. The County Trustee has been warned of said loss and they are accordingly rendered worthless.
jan9-3t* EDWARD MAGUIRE.

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too long for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but first class goods, and the fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
296 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 2m

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK

AROMATIC VEGETABLE Toilet Soap Combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children, and is warranted by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

Charleston Cotton Press.

WE are now prepared to compress Cotton day and night, at our new Press, northwest corner Memphis and Charleston Depot, entrance on Adams street, and through the Depot grounds. We have abundance of room in the Charleston Cotton Shed for buyers to press their Cotton and make up their bale, free of charge.
WALDRAN & WILLIS,
Office No. 279 Front street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Night Express	5:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.

Railroad Time 15 m nutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 277, Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	11:55 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	2:10 p.m.

Somerville Accommodation
Daily (sunday s excepted). 7:45 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
Ticket office, 275 corner of South Court st.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express daily	3:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sandbi accom'n Ex Sunday	10:50 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Night Daily, except Sunday	2:15 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
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CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 4 o'clock p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, and New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 2:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 2:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:40 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattahoochie and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas river—Whitehaven (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employee or proprietor of this paper will not be published as an offset to our regular advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at their residence in the city. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions. ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at No. 13 Jefferson street.

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Those indebted to the APPEAL for advertising, and whose accounts are past due, will please come forward and settle the same by the 15th instant, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street: Gents' wear, $1 25 per dozen; ladies' $1 50—all plain work.

THANKS.—We desire to return our thanks to Mr. Felix Cross, of the Southern Express Company, for late Northern and Western papers in advance of the mails.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Irving Block, is selling his entire stock of furniture, carpetings, oil cloths and bedding at cost for cash.

IN PRISON.—There are *now* confined in the county prison about sixty culprits, forty-eight of whom are negroes. These numbers plainly show which of the races commit the most crimes.

STEALING SCRAPS.—Jas. Mahan was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of scrap copper and iron from James Powell, on Second street. He will have a hearing before a Justice today.

RESTORED.—A few days since the store of A. Just, on Main street, was robbed of a quantity of clothing, handkerchiefs, etc. The goods were recovered yesterday by officer Selkirk, of the Metropolitan Police force.

DISCHARGED.—Thos. Pruitt, charged with striking Willie Simms, at the engine-house, corner of Second and Adams streets, on Sunday last with a poker, was before Justice Hall, yesterday, and for want of prosecution was discharged.

LOST CLOTHES.—Complaint was made by Mollie Grey (of 82 Washington street) at police headquarters yesterday, that clothes to the value of $152 had been given out to a negro washwoman and not returned, consequently the demirepsare without a change.

RECOVERING.—John G. Creighton, Esq., the ex-Recorder, who for some time past has been quite ill, we are glad to learn, is slowly recovering. That he may soon be upon the bench again to dispense justice, is the wish of his friends, who are legion.

STEALING LUMBER.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Miller for the arrest of a negro named Kurown, charged with stealing some lumber from the works of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company at Fort Pickering. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

THE STREET CARS.—The street cars are now running as far south as Gayoso street. Those on Beal street convey their passengers semi-occasionally, or as best suits them. The traveling public complain long and loudly of the present management of our ten cent street conveyances.

PROMOTED.—Capt. John H. Heazlitt, recently the courteous clerk of the police court, has been advanced to the position of head clerk of the metropolitan police, vacated by the resignation of Col. J. F. Chandler, elected to the office of Tax Collector on Privileges. Mr. H. is fully competent to the duties of his new position, and will discharge them faithfully.

A RUNAWAY.—A pair of horses attached to a buggy took fright yesterday morning on Brinkley avenue and got away. On turning a corner, Mr. Smiler, the driver, was thrown out and slightly injured. The team was stopped by a negro named Gilbert. The horses were not seriously injured, but the buggy was a total wreck.

SHELBY STREET ROBBERY.—We noticed, yesterday morning, the fact that an organized band of robbers had their headquarters at a vacant barn on Shelby street. At an early hour yesterday morning a man named *Thomas* was robbed by these fellows of the sum of fifty-seven dollars. These fellows should be cleaned out.

WE would call the attention of those wishing to invest in these hard times to Clarke's auction sale to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, of a comfortable dwelling house situated on Second street, Fort Pickering. The grounds are spacious and the location healthy and desirable. This property, we understand, will be sold upon easy payments and for whatever it will bring.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 285 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Sunday Times, Dime Illustrated, Last Sensation, Police News, Round Table, London News, La Crosse Democrat, Harpers' Bazaar, Waverly Magazine, Wilke's spirit, and dailies from everywhere; also diaries for 1868. They are selling at very low prices. Now is your time to invest for 1868.

THANKS.—I hereby return my sincere thanks to the firemen, police, and citizens generally, for the efficient service they rendered me on the night of the 7th inst., when my house was consumed. I cannot make any distinction when all did so much, and exhibited such a desire to aid me. The ladies, especially, have my warmest thanks, for their active services indeed extraordinary. The kind words and offers of the citizens en masse to give me a home will long be remembered.
J. A. NEVILS, Ninth Ward.

DULL TIMES VS. ADVERTISING.—It was one of Stephen Girard's maxims, which he followed himself, to advertise liberally when times were what are termed hard. That the old merchant was right in this time is unprecedented in many years, is true. That prosperous in business at this time is unprecedented in many years, is true. That the holiday trade in this city fell far short of what it has been in former years, is patent to every observer. But Memphis is not alone in her misfortune. Every city in the country has the same complaint to make, and many are in a far worse condition. The question with our merchants is now, to dispose of and realize on their stocks. Of course, every merchant looks first to see how he may economize and retrench his expenses. That is right and necessary; but it is the poorest method in the world to stop advertising, for no matter what he has been doing, no matter how hard the times, there are those who must buy. When purchasers are reluctant, sellers must be the more active. It does not pay to sit quiet in hard times, waiting for custom. When business is dull, people have the more time to read newspapers, and to find out where they can buy the best and cheapest. A few dollars invested in the APPEAL, at the present juncture, is the best method extant to revive a sluggish business, and make the cash

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

MAYOR LEFTWICH PRESIDES.

Eloquent Addresses, Resolutions, Etc.

A large assemblage of our citizens of all nativities convened at the City Hall last evening, and Hon. J. W. Leftwich presided over its deliberations. On taking the chair, he briefly and clearly stated the object of the meeting, and made some appropriate remarks in behalf of that object, which were received with applause.

Alderman Moffatt was appointed Secretary.

Orville Yerger, Esq., addressed the meeting in defense of the rights of Americans abroad, whether of native or of foreign birth. He contrasted the vigilance of Great Britain and other governments in the protection of their citizens, and the lukewarmness and indifference exhibited by the Government of the United States in reference to those who exportated themselves in swearing allegiance to our constitution and laws. He was frequently applauded, in uttering some patriotic sentiment, or some unanswerable argument, bearing on the object of the meeting.

At the close of Mr. Yerger's speech, Dr. Knode offered a resolution that a committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Megevney, Jr., Jno. Park, A. Hitzfeld, W. C. McClure and H. D. Hayes, be appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions and report at the matter upon the attention of Congress, which was adopted.

During the absence of the Committee, J. Augustine Signago was called upon and briefly responded.

Alderman Moffatt was also called for and made a short and pertinent speech.

As Chairman of the Committee, Col. M. Megevney, Jr., reported the following resolutions as the sense of the meeting:

WHEREAS, Recent events in Europe call loudly upon the Government and the people of the United States to demand a speedy settlement of the question of the protection due from the United States to its naturalized citizens; now, therefore, to give expression to the sentiments of the citizens of Memphis, on this subject, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to afford the same protection to her naturalized citizens that she does to citizens of those States, born within this covenant, that no other position can in justice to our naturalized citizens, or with honor to our Nation or safety to our people be adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to recall without delay, any Minister, Consul, or other diplomatic agent of our Government who has refused or neglected to use his lawful authority for the proper protection of American citizens traveling abroad. And

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions signed by the Mayor of our city, the officers of this meeting and other citizens of Memphis, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and also to our Representatives in Congress.

Being called upon, Col. Megevney spoke in favor of adopting the resolutions, alluding to the contract made between the United States Government and the foreign born persons who had come here to be citizens, and had qualified themselves to become such, complying with the requirements of law. He referred to the indifference our Government had shown, when those who had sworn allegiance had a right to claim protection. England, who was justly thankful for developing the resources of this country, had a right to *demand* protection. [Applause.] The Bishop of Derry had said "allegiance is only due to protection," and when protection ceases, allegiance no longer exists. He also alluded to the position of Rufus King, and the curt response of the English under-Secretary. The speaker demanded that the legs of the flag of the United States should be respected over every citizen of foreign birth, as part of the contract entered into by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hetzfeld fully indorsed the sentiments just enunciated. We come here to initiate a movement which had its origin in the city of New York, and had been indorsed through the land. The ball had commenced rolling, and it was the duty of those present to keep it moving until it reached Washington; that those of foreign birth must be protected by the flag of the country. He referred to the earnest part taken by the foreign born citizens in all of our struggles, and to the part taken by the great workingmen of Europe throughout the country. They came here and swore allegiance to the United States, and are thereby and thenceforth entitled to protection.

Mr. Mulhilll was called upon and expressing his diffidence in presence of such an assemblage, but had come with as much enthusiasm as any present, and proceeded eloquently to address the meeting. It was time to ask if we had a Government or not. The very reception of the Government determined the great principle of the right to expatriation. He alluded to the absence of many native-born citizens, who should have been present, and had failed to give to our new Mayor, who had given the influence of his presence to the meeting. He congratulated the people upon the election, as Mayor, of the gentleman who presided. [Great applause.] It was the adoption of the resolutions, as a matter of right. He himself loved liberty. He had fought through the late war against the flag of the nation, and met on the battle field in opposing rebellion; but he was a rebel. But it had never been because he did not love liberty that he had opposed the Government in the struggle. Now that peace once more was restored, it was a proper time to demand, and make an issue of the necessary question of protection abroad for those citizens of foreign birth. The names of DeKalb and Steuben, and LaFayette were interwoven with grateful recollections. He compared the eloquence of Ireland with that of the United States, and said it could not be confined to the limits of one country. Wherever he should go he wished the flag of liberty to protect one and all to the hour of death, wherever he should go. He sat down amid much applause.

Mr. Hayes said he did not mean to beg for that which was due as a right. In sending a petition to Congress, it was to show what we demand. That legal axiom says "once a subject, always a subject," exploded in 1812. He alluded to the case of Koszta, and to the obligations and rights set forth in the naturalization papers. He would ask why, when two citizens who had fought side by side on the Potomac, the native American was allowed to stand aside, and the Irishman was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment? He held that it is not a question that does not interest the Irish citizen alone. It is a question that nearly concerns all. England is not prepared to go to war on this question. He wished to see incorporated in the resolutions, a demand that every naturalized citizen imprisoned be set free, or have a speedy trial under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Great Britain. We demand our rights, not only here, but on the Irish soil. He urged them to be true to themselves, and they could not be untrue to any one.

Ex-Mayor Baugh made a few remarks, and referred to the diplomatic conduct of Gen. Cass a few years ago. He urged that a foreign born citizen was entitled to all the rights of those native born.

Mr. T. B. Norment thought this matter should have been urged upon Congress many years ago. If any foreign born citizens were not protected there was no use to be naturalized. He indorsed the resolutions, and thought they should be now adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

GAYOSO HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1868.

Gentlemen: I regret that the condition of my health will preclude my acceptance of the kind invitation to be present and address the meeting of adopted citizens this evening. Though not present in person I am with you in feeling. The time has arrived when some definite determination of the status of foreign born citizens of the United States traveling abroad should be concluded between this Government and the other nations of the world. The great principles of naturalization engrafted in the Federal Constitution were a mere empty and unmeaning thing if the jurisdiction of foreign nations over adopted citizens, upon one pretext or the other, is permitted to be asserted, much less maintained. The war of 1812 was fought in vain if "once a citizen always a citizen" is the international understanding of the rights and liberties of men. If I were present I would be pleased to express myself more fully. As it is, I must be content to signify my concord in the great movement of which your meeting is a part. Respectfully,
M W CLUSKEY.
Messrs. D. H. Hayes and others.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was clear, cool, pleasant and bracing, with a brisk breeze from the northeast, the snow storm and frost of the previous night giving the streets quite a Canadian appearance. Old Sol shone out during the day but did not tend to soften the walking much. The usual January thaw cannot be far off.

A POPULAR BARBER.—William DeMoss, one of the most popular barbers in the city, has now located in the rear of the I X L saloon, immediately under the APPEAL editorial rooms. DeMoss is one of the most faithful boys in the South. He is now, and always has been, of the opinion that white men should rule. Our word for it, he will serve his patrons faithfully.

Fine Empress Cloths and Poplins still

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Another splendid house greeted Mr. Booth last evening. His "Richelieu" was all that has been claimed for it. If in the first portions of the play he appeared cold and comparatively tame, he made up for it as act followed act, and reached the full grandeur of the character when he guards Julia with the awful power of the church, and bids Baradas to lose not a single track. At the termination of the act, he was enthusiastically called before the curtain. The close of the play was very effective, and was most attentively awaited by the large audience, the refinement of which was shown by none moving until the curtain was down. This evening the *Merchant of Venice* will be repeated, with Mr. Booth in his masterly personation of "Shylock." On Saturday there will be a *matinee*, but we are not advised of the piece to be produced.

THE VARIETIES.—The company at this theater continues to draw good houses. Under the proprietorship of Mr. C. H. Broom, and the stage management of Charley White, the performances are truly of the variety style. A pleasant hour can be passed there at a small expense.

THE CIRCUS.—The circus and menagerie of Dan. Castillo and Van Amburg is in town. They made a partial street parade yesterday, and showed to slim houses.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The usual monthly meeting of the above society was held last night in their hall, corner of Main and Adams streets. In the absence of the President, J. J. Murphy, Esq., Col. M. Mageveney, Sr., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The roll of members was called, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not so large as usual.

The minutes of the previous meeting was read and adopted.

Reports from Committees were received.

W. C. McClure, Chairman of Committee on procuring a Badge for the Society, submitted a specimen, and after some suggestions the badge was adopted.

P. Mulvehill submitted a report on the feasibility of establishing an Irish Emigrant Aid Association in connection with the Society. The following was the report. Read and adopted:

Your committee, appointed at the last meeting of this society to report on the practicability and the best means of establishing, under the control and superintendence of the society, "an Irish emigrant aid association," do now, after conferring harmonizing in their views, make this, their report, and say:

First, That it is their opinion that the establishment of such an association is entirely practicable; and that, if established, it would be hailed with joy by the surrounding country, to this city and to those of our race whom it might be the means of inducing and of aiding to settle around us.

Second, Your committee, though aware of the stringency of the times and the great stagnation of business, still believe it possible, through a little exertion on the part of the members of this society, to obtain the small amount of funds requisite to set up and establish this proposed association, and give it efficiency and vitality when so started. What is needed, first, is money or that which may be converted into money, and this on consideration is, how is this money to be raised?

Your committee believe that if those members of this society who are old citizens of this place, and who are well known in the surrounding country, would but interest themselves in the matter, the planters of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas would themselves contribute largely and liberally, by voluntary donations of cash and lands. Thankful for the boon of the Southern country now is that of security to person and property. The emancipation of the slaves has brought into direct and dangerous collision the black and white races, and recollections of previous animosities but give point to the opposition of their interests. One of those classes has labor, the other has capital; the two aggravating these exciting causes—cannot help but end, by, for ever after, some of great disorder and confusion. For these reasons, we believe the planters of the country will, from motives of interest, give this project material help and aid in its our endeavors to raise an emigration to this city of Memphis. Already many of them have made your committee most liberal and encouraging offers of land and money, and the newspapers hearing that this Society had under deliberation the feasibility of erecting an Emigrant Aid Association in Memphis, gave us in advance a pledge of their warmest support. The people, in fact, need immigration. It is their only hope to get into the country honest, industrious and enterprising people who will help to develop the resources of the country. They came here and swore allegiance to the United States, and are thereby and thenceforth entitled to protection.

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A STATION-HOUSE AFFRAY.

A Man's Eyes Torn Out.

He is Removed to the Hospital.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday night a white man, named Jim Burns, was discovered attempting to force the show window of Deal & Co.'s dry goods store, in Adam's Block, on Second street, and taken to the calaboose by officers Wren and McGuire. On entering the cell, Burns was immediately locked up, when, perceiving another prisoner asleep, he jumped on, and commenced choking him. The sleeping man, McCarthy, suddenly aroused by this unlooked for visitation, was not long in realizing the state of affairs, and returned the assault with a vengeance. The noise of the struggle which ensued soon brought the guards with lights, when Burns exhibited a woful countenance covered with blood, and his eyes torn from their sockets, one hanging loosely on his cheek. His condition required his removal to the hospital. McCarthy did not show any marks of injury except the finger marks of Burns on his neck. If the way of the transgressor be hard, it will be seen by the above that it is possible for the transgressor himself to make it considerably harder.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—To day being motion day, the Clerk will call the roll of solicitors commencing at letter A.

LAW COURT—*James O Pierce, Judge.* The cases set for trial to day are:

751 Bet.on vs Stewart & Bro.
754 Cogswell vs Wyville et al.
762 Marble vs Canovan.
951 Davis vs Robinson.
764 And-rson vs Davis.
765 Pond-rlin Gohau & Co vs Fench et ux.
767 Lewis vs Parks.
769 Johnson vs Wicks et al.
769 pann vs Bank of Memphis.
781 Levy & McGehee vs Herring.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

208—Renkert vs Caro.
209—Kemper vs Ashe et al.
213—Segar vs Hines.
215—Maiman vs Bolting.
226—Thompson vs Oldridge.
227—Low vs Park.
228—Low vs Seligman.
229—Co ton vs Southern Express Company.
230—Sampter & Bro vs Colman et al.
231—Rosenbaum vs Davis.
238—Wollering vs Hughes.
239—Levy & Co vs Cohen.
244—Adams vs Sweeney et al.
245—Thornton et al vs Kelley.
246—Taylor vs Agwood et al.
270—Clark, Brown & Co vs M & C R R Co.
271—Fitzpatrick vs Kelan.
272—Betts vs White.
273—Hewedal vs M Dry Dock Co.
277—Sanz vs Fowlkes.
281—Check vs Johns n.
287—Anderson, Tally & Co vs Greenwald & Lobe.
288—Anderson vs Alexander & Co.
291—Fox vs Tigh.
292—Quaintance vs Ryan.
297—Harris vs Rash.
298—Wilkins & Co vs LaBamand.
299—Same vs Same.
300—Brown et al vs Richmond et al.
313—Tarwater vs Clark et al.

Positively the last sale of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry this morning at 10 o'clock, by W. H. Passmore & Co. This being the last sale, we suggest that our friends in need of articles in the above line pay due attention to this notice.

Towels and *Sheetings* at the sale of Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Merchants wanting to replenish their stocks of Dry Goods should go to Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Black Silks $1 25 per yard, Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Irish Linens of the best make, at Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Ganaburgs and Domestics at the great sale of Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Choice Bed Blankets, very cheap, at Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

Dry Goods Merchants will find bargains at Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

French Corsets direct from Paris. Ladies invited to examine them at Menken Bro.'s Ja6 1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been in use many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula etc; also, the genuine imported Vitelia—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 238 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence. jal

A CARD.

To our Friends and Customers.

OWING TO THE STRINGENCY OF THE money market, and the general dullness of trade, we have been compelled to mark our goods at SACRIFICING PRICES, and must, therefore, during the month of DECEMBER sell for CASH ONLY.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope to receive a continuance of the same.

Respectfully, yours,

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
dec15

Overton Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

This new and spacious Hotel, pleasantly situated on Main street, the great business thoroughfare of the city, is now complete in all its appointments, and cannot be surpassed for elegance and comfort by any Hotel in the South or West. The Proprietor, late of the Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga., pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to its patrons, by keeping strictly a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
dec5 1m S. B. ROBBINS & CO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething.

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 9, 1868.

The new year thus far has not shown any special change in money matters. The probability is that money will be tighter until some action is taken by congress on the financial question, and the result of that action may be known still more definitely when Congress is present. All agree that the problems before Congress are difficult, and the task it is called upon to perform herculean. The commencement of the new year, says the New York Commercial Bulletin, finds our commercial and manufacturing interests in a state of great depression, which could, however, to some degree, be speedily alleviated by prudent legislation, in the way of a revision of the system of internal taxation, an assured stability of the finances, and a judicious retrenchment of the public expenditure. Of these three measures, the one that will conduce the most to a revival of confidence, is a diminution of the prodigality that has been sanctioned by Congress during the last two years. The unexampled munificence with which our people lavished its resources to defend its chosen political institution, has engendered among our legislators a reckless extravagance in the matter of expenditure which, if not speedily curbed, will involve the country in disaster. Politic, per se, ate to us a to hoed subject, but we cannot allow with impunity, the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our country to be sacrificed to the crotchets and hobbies of partisans.

Domestic exchange is in large supply, with moderate demand. New York sight is taken at ½ discount, and sold at par. Bills on Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans are also at par. Gold, buying at sic, and selling at 99c to 1c discount. Silver at par, except on New Orleans, which is firm at 82 premium per cent. Old issues, which is firm at 82 premium per cent.

City Scrip has been extensively sold to-day, several sales were reported at 46c across the counter, and into the hands of brokers refused to sell at that figure. The demand was speculative to some extent, in which street brokers took an active part.

County Warrants are in fair demand in a small way. Buying at 86c, and selling at 90c for 6 to size.

Police Scrip is inactive. Buying at 80c; selling at 85c.

The stockholders of the Canal and Banking Company, of New Orleans, have elected as directors, Messrs Geo Jones, J. H. Stauffer, G. W. Proctor, Messrs Geo Jones, J. H. Stauffer, G. W. Rabee k, D. McGoard, C. C. Buddecke, H. B. Hart and C. Schmeidler, and the directors have re elected to the office of President Mr. George Jones, who has for several years filled that position with eminent success and entire satisfaction. Under the management of directors of such experience, capacity, responsibility, and general knowledge of business the old Canal Bank will necessarily continue to hold its present position as one of the soundest financial institutions of the South.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull at the opening yesterday, with Uplands 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d. At mid-day the market was also dull and had declined ⅛d. Sales for the day, 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on speculation and export. Later in the close, with holders anxious to realize at yesterday's quotations. Sales, 1500 bales. The inquiry for breadstuffs during the week was mostly for fine cottons, of which little of the small stock on hand is offered; by both, who are generally disposed to hold on yet awhile. The few bales now in the market, and the limited receipts now coming in of the better grades, tends to strengthen leaders. Those who have low grades show a little anxiety to sell, but, on the whole, sellers are easy. We quote sales light, as follows:

Stained	11 @12
Ordinary	11½@12
Good Ordinary	12¼@12¾
Low Middling	13 @13¼
Middling	13¾@14
Strict Middling	½ @—
Good Middling	Nominal

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 9, 1868.

Receipts this day	280 bales
Shipments this day	58 bales
Stock on hand, by actual count	10,798 bales

Bankers are all to-day in the general markets. Mess Pork is dull but unchanged in price. It is offered in a large way at 22½ @22 2, and 50 bbls are barrel about 25c/@c higher. Prime Mess, $18 50@19; Rump, $17@17 50; Bacon Clear Sides, 13@13½; Clear Rib Sides, 12@12½; Clear, 11½@11½; Shoulders, 8½@9½c; Plain Hams, 15 @16c; Sugar-cured Hams, Double; Breakfast Bacon, 16@16c. Corn is firmer; held at 85@90c on landing, and 86c in store. Ear Corn, 75@80c. Oats; sacks and firm at 70@75c. Bagging, firm at $38 per ton. No hay on the landing; sold 1 g from store at $28@35. Lard, 14@14½ in tierces; 15@15½c in kegs. India Bagging, 29@32c; Machine, 55@57c; Rand, 19@20c. Rosewax, 30c. Choice butter in demand at 35@37c. Good, 30@35c. Cooking Butter, 20@30c. Western Reserve Cheese, 15@16c; N. Y., 16@17c; Factory, 16@16c. Cider per barrel, $14@15. Candles, light weight, 19@20c. Cement, 1 25@1 50. Coffee, R o, 22@24c. Java, 36@37c. Eggs, 30@35c per doz. The Flour market is firm; Superfine, $8@8 50; Extra, $9@9 50; XX, $10@10 50; Family Brands, $11@12; Fancy Brands, $13@14. No. 1 Hide, $7 75@8; No. 2, $5 50@6 75; No 3, $3 25@4 25. Guinea Negroes, 75@80c. Spanish Doubloons, 15 50@15 75. Sterling Exchange, 9@10 per cent. Sight Exchange, 2@3c. New Louisiana Molasses, 75@80c in barrels; 70@75c in half barrels. Dry Salt, Sides, 12½@13c; Shoulders, 9@9½c; Green, 7@8c. Sales, 30 bbls; rates. Onions, 3 @3½ per bbl. Potatoes, $3 50@4 per barrel. Sweet, Potatoes per bushel. Powder, 3 per keg; half kegs, $4 25; quarters, $2 25. Shot, $2 25@3 per sack. Chickens scarce and wanted per doz. Turkeys, $14@18. Iron 7 8s, 8@9c. Rope all at 24c for machine; 20c for demand for hand made. Barrel Salt is steady, at 50@3 75; sack, firm at $2@2 25. Malt, $2 10@2 25. Tallow, 8c. Soda, 12c. Tar per dozen keg, $2@2 50. Wool washed, 26@28c; 15@20c for inferior. Whisky dull at 81 @83 75 for common. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 24@25c. Coffee, Rio, 17@c; brown, 12@c@c. Tobacco, lug, 7 @8c; natural leaf, 21 @25c; bright pounds, $1 @1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 40 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, 1 to 1 25; common, 25 to 50c. Whisky is dull at $1 35 to 2 for country.

Pig Stock market is poorly supplied with better demand. No. 1 Beeves, 6@6½; second quality, 4½@5½; inferior 3@4c. Hogs, gross, 7@ 7½c. Good sheep are scarce and sell at 3½@4c, in condition. Dressed Hogs, 9@10c.

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME

—OF THE—

RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

February 15, 1868,

Under the direct auspices of the following well known Citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS.

N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank; JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.; W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.; RODGERS SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector; R. R. PITTMAN, of R. R. Pittman & Co.; GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Leguere.

N. CORONNA.....President.
E. W. CALDWELL.....Treasurer.
DEPOSITORY.....German National Bank
F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

NUMBER of PRIZES, 25.

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 00.

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the county of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles east of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These Springs are six and number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the village at the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and supplies little else "Pure Soft Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthiness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

No. 1 SULPHUR SPRING,
No. 2 MAGNESIA SPRING,
No. 3 ARSENIC SPRING,
No. 4 SULPHUR SPRING,
No. 5 FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the long evity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beautiful scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the Final Prize, is tastefully laid out in walks, drives, lawns and shrubs in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous a Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to direct railroad communication with Memphis

For this prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot residence of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few days of the Springs. The house is in first class order, contains 6 rooms and is beautifully improved in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is called "the prettiest place in Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value $3500.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two cottage lots valued at $250 each. These lots are a portion of the Springs' Addition, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inscribed with the names of the prizes, in the other. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the prize named as simultaneously drawn.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the Second National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References.

C F Chamberlain & Co — B Lowenstine Bros
Rice, Stix & Co — B Babo
G Pyle — E M Apperson & Co
O C Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts at our risk, at the rate of town, county and State esrefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary.

At Phœnix Mutual Ins. Co., Bethel Block, 290 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. 1stf id

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

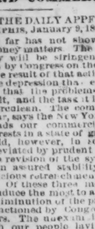
JAMES SMITH, } NEW YORK.
JAS. DUNNING, }
CHARLES O'GOOD.

Represented by Colonel S. A. BRIDGLAND, Memphis, Tenn.

CHURN DASHER.

FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER.

Retail Price Everywhere, - $3 00



PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SOUTHERN States for "FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER," at the popular CHINA HALL of

EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT,
No. 321 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.,

and for sale by agents every where.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY in the UNITED STATES.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Agents Wanted

In every county in the United States for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Liberal inducements to active and reliable men.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Agents for the United States.

Madison, Gibson, Dyer,

Obion, Henry and Hardeman counties, Tenn.; and Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc and Yallobusha counties, Miss., are open to agency for FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Apply immediately to

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Col. W. Underwood,

The popular candidate for municipal honors, the latter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. B. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Ask him if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price, $3 00, cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street.

Young Men

Who cannot make money at clerking, CAN with a little effort and by a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us, and we will convince you.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
Agents for the United States.

Get One

Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS and try it; if not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Everybody Knows

The genial "Charlie" Morris. He says the FINLEY CHURN DASHER beats everything in Arkansas. John M. Woodson, of Germantown, is astonishing and delighting the good housekeepers of his neighborhood with the marvelous work of the DASHER. Can't please your wife and daughters better than by adding a DASHER to your household inventory. Only $3 00. Agents wanted everywhere.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

E. W. Caldwell,

Shelby Depot, says no housekeeper ought to be without a FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and no one certainly will after one trial, for the trifling sum of $3 00. Ask Dr. Henry Dickey, Dr. Love and General J. C. N. Robertson, of Memphis, what they would take for their FINLEY DASHERS if they could not get another. Perhaps they would surprise you with their answers. Retailed everywhere at $3 00. More agents wanted.

Eight Hundred and Seven

(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it don't perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

"Western Reserve"

and "Goshen" housekeepers and dairymen pronounce the FINLEY CHURN DASHER the best churning implement yet seen. Try it yourself, and you will be fully convinced. Retail at $3 00.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

2000 Finley Churn Dashers

To arrive next week. Agents can be profitably employed. Our agents are all making money. You can do the same, if you will try.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

General R. E. Lee,

Of Virginia, has a FINLEY DASHER. Col. Nath. Adams, Stanton Depot, uses FINLEY DASHER. Col. J. J. Fackler, of Huntsville, Ala., uses a FINLEY DASHER. G. D. Winchell, of Cincinnati, says nothing equal to the DASHER. Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., uses one of the DASHERS. Col. H. K. Strong, of Dixon, Ill., pronounces the DASHER a success. Dr. J. M. Owen, of Russellville, Ky., says it can't be beat. The venerable editor of the Jackson Whig, W. W. Oates, does not hesitate to recommend the DASHER in highest terms. And so will any other individual who will TRY IT. Retail Price, $3 00. Exclusive agencies and good terms to the right sort of men with a small capital. Call upon, or write to,

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street.

Exactly the Right Sort

Of men can get most favorable agencies for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland and California. Exclusive county agencies in almost every State in the Union. Good business and persevering men with a hundred or more dollars cash capital will make MORE MONEY with one or more good counties in sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER than many "overshadowing establishments" of their thousands of capital. If you don't understand this declaration, call, and be convinced.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Ask Rev. W. C. Johnson,

Of the *Christian Advocate*, Col. E. Whitmore, o the *Public Ledger*, Dr. R. B. Rivers, of the Somerville Female College, Dr. M. W. Phillips, of the Bethel Institute, and their opinion of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and you will soon own one.

Fathers and Sons

Who have toiled all the year long for the "votes" and the tax-gatherer, can, with LESS LABOR, with MORE PLEASURE, and with cash capital to the value of one good Mule, drive a lucrative business, without rent, insurance, burglar safes, acceptances, indorsements or open accounts, by calling upon the Agents of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, 321 Main street, Memphis.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Maj. H. D. Bulkley

Uses one of the FINLEY DASHERS—so do Gen. H. H. Potter, Capt. Jos. Lanow, Judge Archi Wright, Maj. M. J. Wicks, Newton Ford, Esq., B. B. Barnes, Esq., H. A. Montgomery, Esq., Dr. A. Burleson, Morris L. Webb, Esq., and hundreds of others. They are sold at $3 retail, cash, and guaranteed.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

A Cash Remittance of $3,

Or an order "C. O. D." by Express, will obtain one of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS, shipped to any part of the United States. Send for Circular, with three cent stamp.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the Market as a
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NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
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Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.
We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,
Cordials, Liquors, and the
Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
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D. H. EVANS,
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WINES, LIQUORS
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Liquor Dealers,
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A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
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ETC., ETC., ETC.,
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NATHAN BRO,'S & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,
LIQUORS,
Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

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L.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main st next the clay building, where I am prepared to fill with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.

H. B. PACKER,
Coal Dealer.
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LAW BOOKS,
School Books,
Novels,
And a Fine Stock of Stationery,
—AT—
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
No. 312 Second Street,
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ELLIOTT & CO.,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Promenade Street,
Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing,
Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in
Hay, Oats, Corn,
AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge.
September, 1867. sed

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
CAMPBELL & MILLER,
No. 6
WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$500,000
TO LOAN ON
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE,
COUNTY, TOWN,
—AND—
RAILROAD BONDS,
TO SUIT.
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PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS
WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,
HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
IN THE CITY.
Brooms, Brushes, Cordage, Etc.
An extensive and carefully selected stock of
Toys and Holiday Goods
Is now open to dealers and the retail trade. Our superior facilities enable us to supply goods in our line AT LOWER RATES than can be found elsewhere in the city. Call and see us,
AT 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Madison and Monroe. dec4

NEW YORK CARDS.

TERWILLIGER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange
Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFES,
With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.
Manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 630 Malden Lane, near Pearl St. de6 dAw1m NEW YORK.

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
PIANO-FORTES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,
783 Broadway, New York City,
Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of merchants and public, and especially to hear from those who have not recently favored their patronage on the firm here named. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the Very Lowest Prices, made with the In stated from time and Piano cases in ow solid plain, to the most elegant in Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, or Ebony and Gold, as the taste, fancy and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the best iron frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Tone. The Cases are made with great elegance and easily and safely handled

All are warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,
7 9 Broadway, New York.
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KAVANAGH & DECKER'S
BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and patented December 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 25.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proved by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping—from the blows of the ball—and the cat-gut record also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over 100 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete one of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber all dried by steam, and the best in the United States, the material used for cushions can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Roy's fine Cement adopted by competent authorities as the best bed Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $50.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal Streets,
se5 lfe2 New York City.

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
GROVESTEEN & CO.,
499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, and, of universal admiration, have been them in those crowded chamber parlors, have been pronounced by all to be the BEST PIANOS FOREMADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the history of these Pianos, to keep the standard Pianos, to the thousand of which are now in use in all parts of the country, the most perfect instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from the manufactory at prices much below those of other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their pure, sympathetic and singing brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to the full capacity of their power, but possessing in additions its positive ones, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by subduing the lower, but gives to each their due and refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the amateur performer and the musician.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most exquisite manner, with *pure and sound materials*, and are warranted for five years, and by our late and Latest improvements have rendered them capable of standing in any climate without getting out of tune any years. sep1 dAwly

JAMES VICK,
IMPORTER AND GROWER OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be open for the use of the class. The school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased in facilities during the past year, so that now every Chair has attached to it a Practical Demonstrator, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture room.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.

LIFE'S CHANGES.

Long months ago, gazing upon the face,
The pale, dead face of him my soul had wed,
I knew two fornsslept in death'snarrow place,
For Love was dead.

Ah, yes! we buried Love, sweet Love, while near
Faith came with snowy pinion furled, and said:
"A star once cut the night as with a spear—
Love is not dead!

"Only higher that star is keeming still;
And Love has only gone to gaze thereon:"
But sluggish Night mounted through my soul at will—
"There is no dawn."

Next glided near was Memory, who breathed
A low peace psalm, for Love and fought her
"Hush! come away!—see how his brow is wreathed
With pearls of bliss!

"I dwell with her; Death dare not touch my dawn—
A balm for broken, blighted hearts is shed;
And know, I am the resurrection morn,
If Love were dead!"

Soon followed Hope, and whispling "come with me:"
Within a cave's the golden winding stair—
Up, up, reaching through light eternally,
And Love is there!"

I bet this burial now, believing these
Pale fancy-cheats, to soothe and endless woe:
But still a strange new voice is in the breeze,
And so I and low,—

Wafting a summer through my soul, a strange,
Strange phantom of a feeling thrills me through—
Thrills, quivering in the universe of change—
So old—so new!

And yet in th' blood there is no noise, no glow,
No surging wild of senses—all is calm,
And clear as moonlight on the mountain snow
Or salitly psalm.

Still, all the world seems very new to-day;
The dissonance of alien, tuneless hearts,
And strokes of hate, fall far, far off away—
Woe no sclevaly departs.

It seems no word of harm could touch me now;
Earth, sea and sky, and even men are clothed
In splendors new, and I know not why or how,
Nothing is loathed.

I would some soul would rise and tell this name—
Despair will not; his lips are dumb with dread
And while with fear;—it is not Love's sweet flame,
For Love is dead!

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—A Republican quiet held here yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, letters from prominent statesmen were read. The following is from Mr. Pendleton:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 8, 1868.

J. B. Hoyer, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir: I regret I cannot participate in your celebration of the 8th instant. It will be an occasion of unusual interest. The attempted Africanization of ten Southern States under false pretense, the reconstruction of the Union, the subversion of the Constitution, try to accomplish the end; the prodigacy and corruption prevailing in many branches of public service, have brought their proper results. The overwhelming popular revolutionary Violence and license of the past few years, has at last commenced its progress, and will be aided by the worthy contemplation of the life and character of Jackson; this fervent patriotism; of the undaunted intellectual energy; of his unyielding course of fidelity. He maintained the rights and dignity and equality, and, at the same time enforced obedience to the Constitution. It will be well to remember by whom and for what purpose the battle of the war of 1812 was fought; and side by side with that recollection to place the fact that the States then saved from a foreign foe, is now governed by military power in order to compel the people to adopt a Constitution which they do not approve, and establish institutions which they abhor. The retrospect will evoke sympathies and awaken sensibilities in the midst of which we may hope that the bitterness and vengeance will melt away, and that kindness and goodwill and charity will cement the Union by the ties of interest, affection and contentment, which alone can effectually constitute the Uy, States one people. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Ex President Pierce in a letter contrasts the present condition of the country with that when Jackson was President, and particularly the time which is humiliated under the reign of absolutism; says he hopes the day is not remote when the Union shall be restored, and each State standing forth as the co equal as well as the equal with their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired; and thinks he observes marked and cheering indications that the people are rising in their majesty to deliver their country from misrule.

Hon. John Quincy Adams writes as follows to the Barquet Committee:

"There never was a time in our annals when it was more important to awake the dormant sensibilities of mutual good will and fraternal feeling. It cannot be that the generous and magnanimous men of the North can much longer cherish or endure the domination of a vindictive passion or retributive revenge, in dealing with their vanquished and bleeding brothers at the South."

He offered as a sentiment the poetry at the end of President Lincoln's Inaugural: "The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle field and every patriotic grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over the broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angel of our nature."

Ex Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, says: The Southern heart is crushed and broken by terrific calamities, social and political, and appeals at this time to every generous and manly feeling of the North. The people of the South, as a people were opposed to secession, and did all they could to prevent so dire a calamity. They have suffered the destruction of their property, the loss of their homes by the death of their sons and husbands, and now as a reward for their devotion to the Union are doomed to negro supremacy and the barbarous vices of their former slaves, steeped in ignorance and vice. Self-defence and self-preservation will force a white race to resist unnatural and horrible rule that ever desolated the face of the South. The Southern people are powerless and helpless at this time, and their only hope is a returning sense of justice on the part of their Northern and Western brethren. They expect nothing from the present Congress. The leaders of the Radical party have shown themselves insensible to justice, honor and patriotism, and their sole purpose is to perpetuate their own power by the destruction of the Constitution and all principles but rebellion. Liberty is first to be crushed out of the Southern States, and then, with these Africanized, rotten boroughs, they hope to control the white race North. They will hold in their hands twenty-four black Senators and eighty-five black members of Congress. All the Northern people willing to submit to such a government, and be controlled by such an Africanized South? I pray God to avert such a calamity. I have not yet lost hope or faith in the North, the East and the West."

NEW YORK, January 9.—A Nashville special to the *Herald* states that a riot between the whites and blacks occurred in Pulaski, on the evening of the 7th, resulting in the killing of two negroes and one white man, and the wounding of five negroes. It is feared the riot will be renewed.

How to Make Corn Bread.

A certain Farmer's club, at one of their meetings last Winter, were regaled at their supper with a *dodger* that was universally praised. A committee of vigilance was finaly appointed, with a private secretary, to wait upon the skillful hostess and learn her choicest methods of cooking king corn. The behest was complied with, and the committee made the following report:

Receipt for a Single Cake.—Two tablespoonfuls Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tablespoonful saleratus, one and a half teacups buttermilk. The dole to be thickened with rye flour till of the consistency of thick paste, and then baked half an hour. Of course cream and eggs improve the mixture, if one's palate is educated for such delicacies.

The more simple the taste the greater the joy. We are sure that a cake made in this way is fit to set before the king. It must be a matter of patriotic pride that a meal of peculiar cereal should be such a staff of life. Corn grows everywhere in this country abundantly and without disease, and is cheaper than potatoes as an article of healthful diet. At a show of two hundred and fifty specimens in the New York Agricultural office a few days ago, a Pennsylvania lady took a $10 premium for a loaf made as follows:

Take two quarts corn meal, with about a pint of (thin) bread sponge, and water enough to wet it. Mix in half a pint of wheat flour and a tablespoonful of salt. Let it rise and then knead well a second time. Bake one and a half hours. This loaf was good form, out light, and was of fair quality when three or four days